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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Wednesday Generally Fair; Cooler in South Portion Tonight.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 227.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1914.

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Kaiser's Forces Sustain Severe Losses in Alsace

Washington, Aug. 18.—Japan has asked the United States to take over her embassy in Berlin "in case of an emergency." Charge Barclay of the British embassy formally presented to Secretary Bryan today England's declaration that Japan's action would be limited to the German possessions in Eastern Asia.

FRENCH TROOPS ARE ADVANCING INTO UPPER ALSATIAN DISTRICT

Germans Retreat in Disorder Abandoning Wounded Soldiers and Stores—French Occupy All Territory 32 Miles Inside German Frontier in Lorraine—Artillery Has Demoralizing and Frightful Effect on Enemy, Causing Serious Losses.

GERMANS STRONGLY FORTIFIED IN SOUTH

Heavy Artillery Defeated and Precipitate Retreat Made—French Cavalry in Hot Pursuit—Many French Children Domiciled in German Homes Cause of Much Anxiety—Russian Mobilization Complete and General Advance Is Begun—U. S. Captain Returns From Switzerland.

Paris, Aug. 18, 3:02 p. m.—An official announcement says: "All day Monday we continued to progress in upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores."

This telegram was received at the war office from General Joffre, French commander-in-chief.

3:15 p. m., Aug. 18.—The official communication of the French war office adds:

"The French troops have occupied all the territory west of Fénétrange, 32 miles inside the German frontier in Lorraine. Our troops poured through from the valley of the river Seltz of which a number of passes have been evacuated by the Germans. Our cavalry is at Chateau-Salins."

"In all the actions of the past few days the Germans have sustained serious losses, our artillery having demoralizing and frightful effects on the enemy."

"We have conquered the majority of the valleys of the Vosges upon the slope of Alsace, from where we will soon attain the plain."

"To the south of Saarburg, in Lorraine, 20 miles east of Nancy, the enemy had organized in front of us a strongly fortified position held by heavy artillery. The Germans retreated precipitately and our cavalry pursued them."

"In general we have obtained, in the preceding days, successes redounding to the greatest honor of the officers and men engaged in the battles."

Russians in Perfect Order.

Paris, Aug. 18, 10:30 a. m.—The mobilization of the Russian army has been completed in perfect order, according to an official dispatch from the Russian general staff.

The telegram adds that, up to August 14, the Austrian and German troops had not advanced further than a line stretching by way of Wloclawsk, Sieradz, Noworodnisk and Andriew, all in Russian Poland. The rest of the frontier has not been pierced by invaders. On the contrary, in many localities, the enemy's territory has been occupied by Russian troops and all the engagements have ended in favor of the Russian army.

Americans Anxious for Children.

The American embassy is receiving many inquiries daily from members of the French nobility as to the fate of their children, who, at the outbreak of the war, were domiciled in German homes, there to learn the language. Up to the present time it has not been possible for the embassy to obtain information in these cases.

French Families are Awaiting Advice.

French families are awaiting advice concerning the disposition of German children in their care for similar educational purposes.

Paris Accepting Conditions.

Paris, 11:15 a. m., Aug. 18.—Paris is beginning to accept the conditions of living that have come into being since war was declared, and in some respects life in the city is today more comfortable than it was during the first days of mobilization.

While there is still little movement on the streets after dark, conditions in this respect are improving. Some of the sub-way lines are now permitted to run up to 8:30 p. m., and the tramways up to 10 p. m.

In the daytime the streets of the capital are quieter; such tranquility has not been known before in years. The reason is that more than one-

half of the vehicular traffic has disappeared.

The governor of the city has reiterated his instructions to the effect that no one may keep a stock of absinthe in his residence. Any one suspected of drinking absinthe in secret is liable to have his domicile searched.

U. S. Captain Back from Switzerland.

Paris, 1:35 p. m., Aug. 18.—Captain Edwin St. J. Greble of the American army, who was sent by Ambassador Herrick to several Swiss cities with money and reassuring messages that the American government was looking after the interests of the Americans, returned today after having been as far as St. Moritz. He found 500 Americans there, among them, Charles Nagel, former secretary of commerce. They were all keen to leave.

Ambassador Herrick telegraphed to them today to arrange with the French and Swiss governments for special trains.

French Extremely Watchful.

Captain Greble was treated by the French military authorities with extreme courtesy. As an indication of their watchfulness, he was halted 68 times on the way from Paris to the Swiss frontier.

The American cruiser North Carolina is due to arrive at Cherbourg tomorrow and the French government has ordered that every facility be granted to American officers wishing to go to Paris. A special car probably will be placed at their disposal.

Americans Given Posters.

London, Aug. 18, 5:05 a. m.—The Times today states that a party of Americans who left Berlin on August 13 were each presented at the railway station with a packet containing a dozen copies of the Lokal Anzeiger. To each packet a handbill was affixed and addressed to "The Returning Citizens of the Friendly United States."

The handbill stated that the enclosed newspapers must serve to destroy "the web of lies which a hostile press has spread over the United States and give to Truth its place of honor." Then in larger type was this note: "Redistribution for Publication in American Papers Solicited."

The Times continues:

"These newspapers seem chiefly anxious to convey two impressions. That Germany is everywhere victorious and that American public opinion is favorable to Germany's cause."

All Factories Blown Up.

London, Aug. 18, 5:10 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times from Bern, Switzerland, says: "The Germans have blown up the town of Bruzeller and blown up all its factories, the reason alleged being that the inhabitants fired on a German patrol. All the people of the town were required to register."

Notwithstanding assurances that Germany is provided with plenty of coal it is known here that women are being employed in the collieries in the provinces of Rhine and Westphalia.

Germans Destroy Town.

London, Aug. 18, 5 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from The Hague says that the Germans have completed the destruction of Vise, burning what was left after the previous fire. All the inhabitants were driven across the line into Holland.

Fourteen refugees fled on the way from Vise to Maastricht.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from

Amsterdam also states that refugees from Vise arriving at Maastricht report that Vise was burned over a second time on Sunday night. It is alleged that the Germans vowed the destruction of the city because shots which killed several Germans were fired there, though the inhabitants insist that the firing was by accident among the Germans themselves.

The correspondent claims that the soldiers drove the people from the town at the point of the bayonet before setting the fires which wiped out the place. Most of the able-bodied men of the town have been arrested and sent to Aix-la-Chapelle for trial he says.

London, Aug. 18, 4:10 a. m.—The correspondent at Brussels of the Daily Mail, telegraphing at 8 o'clock Monday evening says:

"Fighting is reported from Gembloux, ten miles north of Namur. A German force is said to have been caught between a French cavalry column and Belgian troops marching up from Namur. The German casualties were very heavy."

Washington, Aug. 18.—White House officials today characterized as "absolutely untrue in every particular" published reports that Emperor William, through Ambassador Gerard, had complained to President Wilson that Germany was being maligned in the United States and that her motives were being deliberately misrepresented in a campaign to foster anti-German sentiment.

Help for Silk Industry.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Considering that one of the best means of helping France is to assure her economic life, the American Chamber of Commerce has obtained orders from America amounting to \$50,000,000 which will enable the silk, textile, dressmaking and kindred industries employing women to operate as usual.

Holland Prepares for Defense.

London, Aug. 18, 6:40 a. m.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that Holland is taking most elaborate precautions along her frontier to enforce her neutrality.

Detachments of cavalry constantly patrol the frontier and large forces of infantry guards the roads which are blocked at frequent intervals with barbed wire entanglements and barricades.

The roads are the key to the situation as artillery cannot be taken across the open fields which are marsh land.

Ready to Flood Country.

In towns near the frontier large bodies of troops are congregated and the possible lines of invasion are commanded by powerful forces which are strong and modern. Arrangements are complete for flooding the country of the frontier at a moment's notice.

In the neighborhood of the forts, houses, trees and crops have been leveled to make it impossible for an army to approach under cover. Several whole orchards have been cut down. The rivers are protected by armed barges.

American Commits Suicide.

London, Aug. 18, 5:15 p. m.—Algeron, Trevor Sutton of Cae Bagge, Mo., committed suicide today by hanging himself. His act was the result of depression over the difficulty of cashing letters of credit.

Paris, Aug. 18, 10:20 a. m.—To meet the situation arising from the scarcity of small change the license chamber of commerce is about to issue 2,000,000 paper notes of the value of one franc (20 cents each). By agreement with the Bank of France these one franc notes may be exchanged against notes of larger denomination.

May Levy Export Tax.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Representative Keating of Colorado, introduced a constitutional amendment to empower congress to levy an export tax. He said it was necessary to prevent the taxing of the American consumer to pay for the European war.

Berlin Receives Ultimatum.

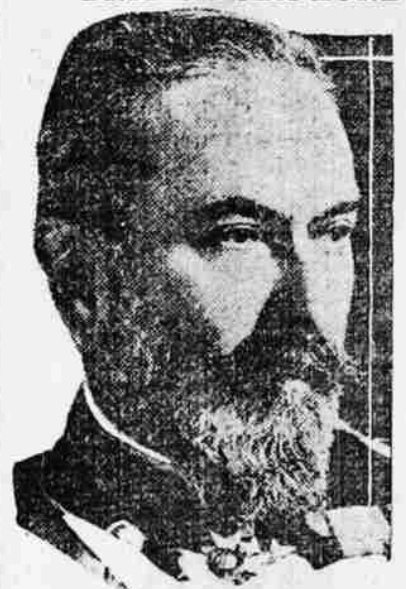
Washington, Aug. 18.—Japan's ultimatum to Germany, to withdraw from Kiaochow, has been delivered to the foreign office in Berlin through Copenhagen.

Red Cross Bill Passes.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The joint resolution authorizing the president to admit to American registry foreign-built ships for use by the Red Cross, was passed unanimously by the house today. The resolution passed the senate yesterday and now goes to the president.

Bank Staff Rushed.

SON OF GERMANY A BRITISH SEA LORD



Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, a British sea lord, is said to be in the navy.

London, Aug. 18.—The German military force in the Togoland colony is very small and is scattered over six or seven stations. The entire white German population of the colony in 1913 was only 320.

There are, however, some native troops under German officers.

The British Gold Coast, which adjoins Togoland, has a military police force of fourteen English officers and 102 non-commissioned officers and men, with a native force of about 1000 men.

In the neighboring British colony of Nigeria, however, there is a large native force under a very strong body of British officers. The force comprises infantry, mounted rifles and artillery.

NO CASUALTIES TO BRITISH ARMY

Each Soldier Carries Pamphlet, Containing Lord Kitchener's Instructions, in His Knapsack.

KING'S MESSAGE TO MEN

Implicit Confidence Placed in Integrity of Men—Prays God for Victory.

London, Aug. 18, 5:40 p. m.—The official news bureau announces in reply to "attempts that are being made by the enemy to spread false reports of disasters to ourselves and our allies" that "no casualties have as yet occurred to the British army."

London, 3:35 p. m., Aug. 18.—Every man of the British expeditionary force which has landed in France carries in his knapsack a little pamphlet signed by Earl Kitchener containing 200 words of sound soldierly advice. The field marshal tells them to fear God and honor the king and their country, to remember that they will be fighting on the soil of a friendly nation, to abstain from liquor and looting and to be courteous to women and no more than courteous.

The official news bureau announces that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed to command one of the army corps of the expeditionary force in succession to Lieutenant General Sir James Glesne, who died yesterday.

A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, had been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe."

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts."

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."

SEVEN KILLED AT WRIGHT BUNGALOW

Spring Green, Wis., Aug. 18.—The number of persons killed at the Frank Lloyd-Wright bungalow here last Saturday, when Julian Carleton, a negro cook, set fire to the house and then slashed down the occupants with a hatchet as they rushed from the burning building, was increased to six today when Thomas Brunner, an aged hostler in Wright's employ, died.

Carleton was still alive today after fighting the effects of acid with which he attempted to commit suicide after committing the murders. He is confined in the jail at Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

The seventh victim of Carleton died this afternoon when David Lindbloom, Frank Lloyd-Wright's gardener, succumbed to his injuries.

SCANDINAVIANS TO BE NEUTRAL

Mutual Determination to Keep Out of War Entanglements Norway-Sweden Entente Effective.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR

Germany Asks for Help for Maintenance of Families Bereft of Breadwinners.

Copenhagen, via London, 4:15 p. m., Aug. 18.—The situation in the Scandinavian peninsula is quiet, and there is mutual determination, for the present, to maintain neutrality.

The entente between Norway and Sweden is considered an effective bar against attack.

There is, however, a strong belief in Sweden that an opportunity may come with the territorial readjustments after the war, for Sweden to regain her former Finnish provinces.

Germany Appeals for Aid.

The latest German newspapers received here carry appeals for subscriptions for the maintenance of families bereft of their breadwinners by the war. These papers show also that various German municipalities are spending large sums for food and in providing work for the unemployed.

Nearly all the German trade unions are giving up one-fourth of their subscriptions for the benefit of the needy.

The Berliner Morgen Post on August 15 says that the Russian government officials in Poland abandoned their posts August 3 and that executive committees composed of all parties have been formed in every village of Russian Poland, to carry on local government and supervise measures of relief for the destitute.

M'REYNOLDS FOR SUPREME BENCH

Attorney-General to Be Nominated Within Few Days—No Successor Has Been Selected.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Attorney General McReynolds will be nominated by the president to the vacancy on the supreme court bench within the next few days, according to information obtained in official circles today.

Mr. McReynolds' nomination is expected to be confirmed during the present session of congress, in order that he may go on the supreme court at its next term.

The president has not selected a man to fill Mr. McReynolds' place.

PRESIDENT WARNS PEOPLE TO DO JUSTICE TO WARRING NATIONS

Taking Passionate Sides Against Any Nation Now Involved in War an Essential Breach of Neutrality—Urges Careful Speech as Safeguard Against Distress and Disaster—Spirit of Fairness and Friendliness Should Prevail.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Addressing the American people, President Wilson today issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning citizens of the United States against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides.

The president's statement follows: "My Fellow Countrymen:

"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert on the United States and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects on us will be, and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

Americans Held Responsible.

"The effect of the war on the United States will depend on what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The secret of the nation in this critical matter of determining largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, on what newspapers and magazines contain, on what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets."

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle."

Easy to Excite Passion.

"It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, not against each other, involved in the war itself in impulses and opinions, if not in action."

Effect on Neutrality.

"Such diversion amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are trying men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb on our sentiments as well as on every transaction that might be construed as a preference

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UNITED STATES ONE GREAT NATION AT PEACE

People Should Hold Themselves Ready to Play Part of Impartial Mediation and Make This Great Nation Fit Beyond All Others to Exhibit Fine Poise of Undisturbed Judgment in Counselling for Peace of World—President Wilson Will Not Enter Japanese-German Dispute.

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First Warship Goes Through Canal

Colon, Aug. 18.—The first warship to pass through the Panama canal was the Peruvian destroyer Teniente Rodriguez, which made the trip this morning when the steamship Admiral Dewey also went through.

Twentieth Case of Bubonic Plague

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—The twentieth case of bubonic plague was reported here today. The victim was Louise E. Welsh, a negress, aged 24.

Pope's Condition Is Unchanged

Rome, Aug. 17, 9:40 p. m., via Paris, Aug. 18, 11:30 a. m.—The condition of the pope tonight is about the same. The bronchial affections continue. There is no sign of aggravation, but it will be difficult for the patient to free himself of his condition owing to his mental depression consequent upon the war.